

D. S. Carpenter of Middletown Springs, Mrs. E. B. Davenport, Brattleboro, and Miss Nancy Darling, Woodstock. Committee to determine the time and place of the summer meeting, Dr. H. H. Swift, Pittsford, Mr. W. W. Eggleston, Washington, D. C., and Prof. L. R. Jones, Burlington.

It is probable that the summer meeting will be held at some point on Lake Champlain, during the week of the ter-centennial celebration of the discovery of the Lake, probably July 6 and 7.

BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

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TUBERS ON THE ROOTS OF *ELEOCHARIS INTERSTINCTA* AND *E. QUADRANGULATA*.— One afternoon last October the writer, in company with Prof. M. L. Fernald, dug some specimens of *Eleocharis interstincta* and *E. quadrangulata* in Waban Lake, Wellesley, Massachusetts. On the roots of *E. quadrangulata* elliptical or oblong, pale, tuber-like growths were found varying in length from 2–8 mm. They were situated on the finer branches of the root at some distance back of the tip, but the portion of the root beyond the tuber had disappeared in all but the younger examples. The frequency of the occurrence was variable, some plants apparently bearing none, others several. Sections through all parts of the tuber showed the presence of the regular root-structure,— a central vascular cylinder, and a cortex which in this case was very much thickened and gorged with starch. On the same plant with fresh tubers, older tubers were found on older roots. These consisted of a shell-like outer covering, and the woody central cylinder, but were otherwise hollow, thus suggesting that the starchy material had been removed for use. The tubers of *E. interstincta* were similar in every respect.

It was first thought that the tubers were of the nature of galls, but no evidence was found to support this view. It would be interesting to know if similar tubers are found on these two species in other localities farther southward, and if there is any evidence that they are not true tuberous roots. The writer has been unable to find reference to the occurrence of such growths on the roots of any species of *Eleocharis* though similar ones are known to occur in *Cyperus*.— K. M. WIEGAND, Wellesley College.